THE FASHIONS.

How Great Battles Improve the Taste in Dress - Winter Cloaks, Jackets, and Underskirts-Dress Materials and Oranments-Jowels and Imperial Robes-Costume of the Queen of Greece-The Emperor of Austria at Leave Taking.

Paris, Nov. 8.—Let us consider what good battles have done the fashions. Solferino gave ladies a new color and to men a rifle cannon, Sadowa gave the fair sex boots, and to men a needle gun. Let us observe, en passant, that women with high boots offer food for reflection. Montana, in Italy, has given men Chassepots and until the Montana bonnet is in vogue, propose that our new costume should be called the insoluble—that and the French intervention go well together; and what shape has the new costume? I am asked. It just touches the ground, and has cross-cuts all round; it is made of cloth, and fringed under the cross-cuts with chenille. Dark blue and dark green are the favorites. The mantle is loose, fringed round, and the sleeves are very full and flowing

Another chemilia article is a tulie Garibaldi, with chemilie balls of all colors sprinkled over. This is worn with demi-toilette high over a low black silk bodice and plain black silk train skirt.

The polonaise in velvet is either very becoming, if the wearer is slight and still not a skeleton, or stout and still not a moderate Alboni; it is nothing but a short, tight-fitting coat, crossed over in front and buttoned on the left, Sashes are worn with these, but of the same material, and bunchy rather than long.

The new best rings are improved with every

rising morn. The last hold lyres and arrows, suspended from the waist behind. These ornaments hang somewhat low, holding the sash ends.

As I gave a long account of trimmings in my last, I will complete accessories in this correspondence. The great question is underskirts. When they are made to be worn en suite, that ie, to match the costume, the orettiest are white Scotch merino or mobair ornaments with Breton work of all colors, as Algerine galoons, cashmere borders, etc. Those which are required for neglige are made of scarlet puffed merino, six or seven rows of narrow pulls, or of velvet poplin trimmed with velvet. A white petticoat is not seen unless with a silk train, and then it is flounced, goffered, trilled, or

bordered with edging and work.

The richest colored petticoats worn under short black silk tunics are made of blue, cerise, and maize tafleta, with a flounce on the cross round the bottom. A particular recommenda-tion is not to add either veivet or silk bands round the bottom of an underskirt, should economy prompt a lady to make use of one of these articles which she considers too good to lose at the top and too bad to wear at the bottom—these cases so present themselves let her plait a long stripe of merino if the material is woollen, or of taffeta if the material is silk, and put that on instead of a plain band of

Since universal desolation has succeeded the high state of expessition in which we have been kept this year, the handsomest sets of jewels heard of are those which were worn by the young Grand Duchess Olga Constantinowna of Russia, now Queen of Greece. Her robe was made of silver cloth, a tissue that is not cloth, but as thick as this material and as supple. It was worked all over with bouquets of silver thread and white silk. Down the front, on the bodice and belt, were large diamond buttons, sewn on after a Grecian pat tern. Her necklace, bracelets, diadem, and ch gnon circle were of diamonds also. In fact, she was so dazzling that I quite understand how it happens that the King, her husband, much prefers his new conquest to his old kingdom. The bride's mother had a skirt of the same silver cloth material, but down each side stripes of scarlet velvet. The bodice was bordered with ermine; her train was lined with the same. The ornaments she wore were a diadem, comb, and neckiace of emeralds, rubles, and diamonds The bride's nurse was present throughout all the ceremony in the plain attire of the Ru-sian

At the last imperial bant the Empress Eugenie attended on horseback, escorted on each side by one of the Austrian Archdukes, and hard work emperors and dukes have of it when they do go hunting. They are compelled to kill at four hundred pheasants with their own hand. for the higher the position of a sovereign more game he is expected to beat down by the dailies and weeklies of the capital.

The curie which took place after the hunt, during which 4500 pieces of game were killed is a ceremony which is performed by the foresters, keepers, beaters, and peasants. It con-sists in ripping up the stag and withdrawing its liver. This is given away to those who are pre-sent after the distribution of the rabbits, hares, and pheasants. The curie had brought togethe all the peasantry around. It took place in one of the forest glades.

The Emperor of Austria and his brothers left his hosts on the same evening after a splendid banquet at the chateau. uff-boxes and rings were the testimonials

of satisfaction given as offerings by Francis Joseph during his stay in Paris. The bou-quetiere at the Champ de Mars was not forgotten; a ring was sent to her a day or two before the Emperor went away.

The ex-Queen of Naples is travelling under the name of the Duchess of Carvi .- N. Y. Herald.

How OUR LADIES ARE TO DRESS THIS WINTER. The edict of the fashion-makers has been issued: the rules of dress have all been announced, and it now remains for our ladies to make all necessary preparations for complying with what the fashion-mongers and winter demand. First of all, cold weather has brought out new styles of fur wrappings for winter wear. The variations in their make from those of one year ago are scarcely perceptible—so gradual and slow has been the change—yet

gradual and slow has been the change—yet there are some new and prevailing styles. Ermine sets, for evening and opera wear, are in good use; but the most stylish and neatest for all occasions are the sable and mink wrap-pings, their value being determined in great part by the number of dark stripes they contain. The grey souters seat, decidedly superior to The grey squirrel sets, decidedly superior to the common, coarse furs, such as the water mink, o , more properly, muskrat, are still worn; but a novelty intely introduced, and which has but a novelty intely introduced, and which has become a prevailing fashion among the bonton, is a scalakin set. It is soft and glossy, and their cost is not great. For carriage wear, a scalakin jacket, of medium length and loose acque shape, are much in vogue. Another a slakin jacket—a specimen of the style sent to the Paris Exposition—is cut deeper at the beek, and emperidenced executed the adder with ck, and embroidered around the edge with

b ck, and embroidered around the edge with black bugles and gold thread.

Fersians, in sets of grey, is being favored by our ladies. Jackets made of the same are warm and desirable. Black and grey Astracan, used for cloaks, muffs, and collars, are well liked, and costs less than Persians. The Astrahan is the skin of the Russian lambs, found in the interior of the empire. The first quality has a fine, black, soft curl, Sets made up from this article are worn in mourning.

And then, not to forget the feet in this cold weather, we have muffs for them, the prettiest of which are made of tiger-skin, bordered with raccon-skin. The only novelty in carriage robes is a lion-skin with the skull remaining, so that the head seems batural and deflant, with its white glittering teeth. The chaws are also kept perfect. The skin of the Folar bear, bordered with scariet, and the ox-skin, also bordered, are much used.

ordered, are much used. BONNETS. It will be a source of wonderment to many when we announce that there is no striking nevelty in bonnets chronicled this month. The fayerite seems to be the Fanchon-shaped, with

its standing front, and diadem of flowers, so becoming a pretty face.

Soft white feit bonnets, tastefully trimmed, are pretty, and not very expensive. A beautiful loyal velvet is trimmed with lace of the same shade, and satin daisles glittering with tiny dewdrops.

The round bats are small, with a narrow brim, or none at all and decorated with willows.

or none at all, and decorated with willowy plumes or velvet bands. Flowers are fashionable for decorating the bair, and are also worn upon the neck and arms. A set comprises head-dress, necklace, and bracelets.

and bracelets.

DHESS FABRICS AND MODES.
Figured moires are among the noticeable silks. The ground is strewn with moss roses, violets, and sprays of forget-me-not. The heavier fabrics for winter wear are Empress cloth; merino, velour, poplin, and serge.

A new novelty is a superb dress of golden-brown silk. The skirt is double, and cut goring with a long, sweeping train. There are no plaits in front, but the skirt is full at the back. The underskirt is not wholly of silk, as it extends only a short space above the edge of the upper one, where it is attached to the lining. The edge of the underskirt is plain, but that of the upper is in large scollops. A sash of the same material as the dress is tied at the back of the belt; the ends are scolloped, and fall over straight ends edged with fringe. Just above the scolloped ends a band of silk folds the sash to about half its width. The bodice is plain, and trimmed with three rows of satin piping across the back, which are brought over the shoulder and down in front ta the belt and across the back, which are brought over the shoulder, and down in front to the belt, and below it upon a narrow straight piece of silk about six inches. From the lower row of piping depends elegant iringe, a shade darker than the dress. The front is ornamented with buttons. The sleeves are close and trimmed to correspond. It required twenty two yards to make

this dress.

A pretty walking suit seen on the street recently was a "Boulevard" skirt ornamented with green velvet leaves, over this a short black skirt, cut in points, and trimmed with black velvet. A cloak of black cloth, velned with white, and having the edge embroidered with white silk, and a bonnet to correspond, completed the continue. completed the costume

There is a new and novel cloak, which is reversible, one side being a handsome cloth bound with fur, and the other a fur cloak. It can be worn with either side out, as suits the fancy, and is no more expensive than the seal-skin jacket, which is lined with heavy silk, finely quilted, and costs one hundred and fifty dollars.

doilars.

A new style is cut narrow upon the back and is straight at the bottom. The sides are much shorter, but the front is long and straight, to correspond with the back.

The new style of "pelisse" is rapidly winning favor. It is nearly as long as the upper skirt of a waiking suit, and is shaped to the figure, but fits loosely, and is tied at the back with a scarf. A new style of opera and carriage cloak is made straight, somewhat in the form of the Arab cloak formerly worn, and is draped at the back to resemble a hood. It crosses in front, and one end is thrown over the left shoulder. Those made up in white, for opera wear, are embroidered with gold and white fringe. It is made in darker cloths for carriage wear.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR.

The "Russian skirt" is a new style for underwear which has recently been patented. It is composed of fine, soft material resembling merino, gored in the manufacturing, and is hemmed and bound ready for use. It has a few plaits. It is evidently superior to the skirts made of fiannel, as it will shrink less in washing, and its pliancy adds to its warmth.

TUG EXPLOSION.

One Man Severely and Two Others Slightly Injured.

About 8 o'clock yesterday the boiler of the tug S. E. Clark, lying in the Commercial Slip, exploded with a loud report, sending the splinters about at a fearful rate. The only person on felt the trembling of the craft, indicating the coming catastrophe, with the instinct of self-preservation, jumped into the canal and escaped unharmed. Jacob Gilbert and Henry Gillespie, two young men who were on the Williams' Dock were not so fortunate. A large piece of the rail was thrown a distance of over a block, struck them both, breaking Mr. Gillespie's leg in two places, besides producing a severe wound on the head. It is also feared that his spinal column is injured.

Mr. Gilbert was also struck on the thigh, and cut on the temple and face in several places Another young man named Alexander Chisholm was also struck on the leg and ankle by a piece of timber.

A surgeon was called and the wounds were dressed, after which Mr. Gillespie was conveyed to his home on Hudson street, near Cottage, where his mother is dangerously ill. Trouble never comes single.

The cause of the explosion is said to have been a want of water in the boiler. The craft sunk shortly after the accident.

The great wonder is that no more person were injured by the explosion, as there were several hundred persons in the immediate vicinity of the tug at the time of the explosion. -Buffalo Com., 26th.

The Oldest Man.

The Wooster (Ohio) Democra says:-"There is residing at this time in the village of Jefferson, Plain Township, Wayne county, Ohio, five miles west of Wooster, the oldest man in the State of Ohio, and probably in the United States. His name is John Folgate. He was in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, in the month of February, 1759, making him one hundred and eight years. He emigrated to Ohio in 1829, and has lived since that time an industri-ous, quiet, unobtrusive life in Jefferson. He was consequently seventy years of age when he settled in that village—having already attained the period in life designated in Holy Writ as the usual limit of human existence, and at which most men, under the burden of many years, die Physically, he is rather small-probably under medium-but exhibits a compact form, and a well-constructed body, which, no doubt, eighty years ago, was one of physical excellence and muscular perfection. He was married, at the age of thirty, to Miss Elizabeth Wolgamott—the very mention of whose name starts bitter tears in those old eyes that have led him upwards through the darkness and labyrinths of a century. His wife was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, three years before the battle of Lexington, and three years after the birth of the great Bonaparte. She has often seen and spoken to Washington. Her death occurred January 29, 1849, as her seventyeighth year. An only child was their wedded inheritance, and the old man who carries upon his back the weight of well nigh a million hours weeps and wonders that the son, aged fifty years, should be dead, and the father here. He was a teamster in his early years, about Balti-more, Maryland, and in Pennsylvania, but for the last sixty or seventy years has been engaged in mechanical labor. He was drafted in the war of 1812, shouldered his musket, but was discharged on account of his old age—so that fifty-five years ago he was too far advanced in life to be a soldier. At the time he was drafted he was keeping a tavern at a place called "Sporting Hill," near Bultimore. In politics ne was an old-line Whig, but in political as well as social life, while he had stern convictions, he had but few prejudices.

THE ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. -A fine walrus has just been added to the collection of the Royal Zoological Society in London. The creature is almost an absolute novelty for the public, for the only other specimen of this extraordinary species of sea animals that was ever got to the garden alive lived only a few days. The present walrus was purchased by the Society for £200, from a whaler just arrived at Dundee, and was brought thence to the gardens in perfect health.

HORRIBLE DEATH IN A GARRET. A Woman Cuts Her Throat with Her Husband's Razor, Etc.

Last Saturday night, shortly after 8 o'clock, woman about thirty-live years of age, named Christiana M. Peterson, committed suicide in the Diebold Block, at the corner of Commercial and Canal streets, by cutting her throat with a razor. She was the wife of a respectable sailor. but it is said that recently she had been drink-ing to excess, squandering her husband's money during his absence. The particulars of the hor-rible affair and perhaps the exciting cause may be found in the following condensed statement of facts given by the unfortunate husband:— Mr. Peter C. Peterson, the husband, is a sailor,

and through the past season has been engaged on the lakes, being absent from ten to twonty days on each trip, leaving plenty of money to pay the rent and support his wife and two chil-

pay the rent and support his wife and two children, the older a girl ten years of age and the younger, also a girl, of eight months.

When Peterson went up stairs his wife was absent, and the little girl said she had gone after some wood, and he went to find her, extending his search into the streets, but she was not to be seen. The girl was questioned again closely, and said her mother had taken something from the bureau before she went out. thing from the bureau before she went out. An examination of the drawers revealed the fact that the "something" was a keen, sharp

The horrible suspicion that she had committed suicide entered Peterson's mind, and taking a lamp in his hand he commenced to examine the hails, when a woman living on the faird floor with them met him in the entry, and stated that she had heard some one moving in the garret.

Upon entering the door the man's heart was almost forced into his mouth by the sight of his wife lying in one corner with her throat cut from ear to ear. She was not dead, and made a mighty effort to speak, but the traches was severed, and of course articulation was impossible. A wet towel was placed around the gash and a physician called, but she was beyond mortal help, and died about fifteen minutes after she was discovered by her husband. The place selected by the unfortunate woman for com-mitting the fearful deed was directly over her own kitchen, where her two little girls were playing in blissful ignorance of their mother's awful srime. - Buffato Express.

A Remarkable Story. HOW A GUILLOTINE MANIA CAUSED A MAN'S

The following story is told by the Paris correspondent of a London paper:—
"Louis Francois Gosier has just died at Doebling, Austria, at the age of eighty-seven, from a guiltotine furore. He was the son of a servant of the unfortunate Louis XVI, and was born at Paris. The Revolution burst out when he was only ten years old; his father was beheaded, but his mother succeeded in reaching Germany with her son. Luckily enough, she also succeeded in saving a part of her fortune, and she was thus enabled to give a good education to her son. In a very short time he was appointed private secretary to an eminent Austrian personage, and he published in French a 'History of the French Revolution.'

French Revolution.'

"His patrimony allowed him to live comfortably: he purchased at Doebling a house, from which he never went out since 1831. Only two friends of his were received in his house, and through them his eccentricities were known. His house consisted of five rooms. He had devoted the largest one to the perfection of the guillotine; that room was full of beams, ropes, and head chappers. Every time he improved the and head choppers. Every time he improved the deadly instrument to his satisfaction he bade his friends bring him cats and dogs, which he be-headed with his machine. During these trials he was so incited to kill that once he threw him-self on one of his friends, with the intention to cut his head off; that friend escaped, thanks to his superior strength. He used to wallow in the blood of animals, and he looked more like a cannibal than a civilized man. He left his bed only during two hours daily, from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. Those two hours he devoted to his experiments. As soon as 5 struck he went to bed again. He ate, read, and wrote in being friday last he was making some experiments with his guillotine, when he felt ill; he rang the with his guillotine, when he felt ill; he rang the a corpse. He had been struck by an attack of apoplexy. He always used to say, 'My father would not have suffered at all had he been beby my own guillotine.' What do you say of that retrospective filial affection?"

The Olds-Tod Case.

The celebrated suit of Martyr Olds against Governor Tod, for damages for false imprison-ment, has been revived within a few days. It will be remembered that in 1862, Edson B. Olds, a virulent Copperhead of the Vallandigham school, was arrested by Governor Tod for trea-sonable opposition to the war, and confined for a few months in Fort Lafayette, where he suff fered untold hardships from being deprived of his Bible and necessary waste paper. When reeased he sought recompense for his sufferings hodily and mental, in a suit for damages agains the Governor and others concerned in his arrest Under the act of Corgress the case was removed from the Fairfield County Court of Common Pleas, in which it was originally brought, to the United States District Court, where it has slept tranquilly until within the last fortnight. The Democratic election triumphs this fall have warmed up the snakes, and Copperheads are now wriggling and squirming in a lively manner. With a Democratic legislature at his back, Martyr Olds has a sort of vague idea that be can compel the Governor to transfer to him a part of the proceeds of the Brier Hill mines and Youngstown blast furnaces. But Olds reckons without his host. Judge Leavitt still occupies the bench of the United States Court of the Southern District of Ohio, and he is too loval a man to permit so infamous a suit as this to proceed, contrary as it is to all law and to all The defendants in the case are David Tod. Klunis Fritter, Stoughton Bliss, William H. Scott, and James Goodsell; and the plaintiff lays his damages at \$100,000 .- Ceveland Plaindea er.

How to Get Rid of a Preacher.

The Basques of the border between France and Spain are notoriously a headstrong as well as a bigoted people. They are fond of a joke, too, though their jests are apt to be of a somewhat savage character, befitting mountaineers and contrabandists. The following story from a French Protestant journal is a remarkable illustration of the bigotry and humor of that region:-

"A Protestant minister recently went to preach at Pont-a-Celles. The first time he was not disturbed, the Catholic clergy not being aware of his presence; but on the following Sunday anathemas were launched at him from the pulpit of the latter, and the population were invited to drive away the intruder. This exhortation produced its When the minister returned the local brass band turned out to drown his preaching with its music. As, however, the minister continued, a singular stratagem was employed Children were excited with strong liquors, and then whistles were distributed to them with

which to create a noise." Of course the children, thus shamefully excited and encouraged, blew their whistles with all the fury of momentary mania, and the minister was ultimately driven from the place by this disgraceful practical joke.

Music Made Rast.—A new game has been invented in England, intended at once to amuse children and to teach them familiarity with music at sight. Children take an interest in the game, and become at the same time acquainted not merely with the absolute value of the notes, but also with their relations to one another on the score.

IMPORTANT FROM RICHMOND.

The Jeff. Davis Trial.

Chief Justice Chase Still Absent.

Judge Underwood to Proceed with the Case.

Arrival of General Lee as a Witness.

Prospects of a Postponement.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26 .- Chief Justice Chase did not arrive this morning. If he does not come to-day, Judge Underwood will arraign Davist o-morrow, and go on with the trial with-

Among the most prominent witnesses summoned are Robert F. Lee, G. W. C. Lee, F. H. Smith, John Letcher, General Gordon of Georgia, Joe E. Johnston, William C. Wickham, William Mahone, J. A. Seddon, and Gustavus A. Myers, Among the Federal officers summoned is Gene-

ral Porter, of Grant's staff. General Lee arrived here last night, and was on the streets to-day, receiving the congratula-

tions of his friends. It is doubtful whether Davis will be tried under the indictment found in Norfolk at the May term of the Court in 1866, or whether another indictment, with [some modifications, will be found by the Grand Jury. In the latter case it is probable that a postponement will be asked for by the counsel for the accused, although they may be willing to proceed under new indictment.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. Congress to Adjourn.

It is generally understood here to-day that Congress will adjourn to-morrow afternoon until next Monday. No important business will be transacted until next week.

Views of the President.

Mr. Johnson is much disturbed by the action of a majority of the Judiciary Committee on impeachment. He does not believe the report will be adopted, but he fears some severe censure, and trouble with Congress in future. At the Cabinet session to-day his advisers expressed the opinion that the whole matter would be dropped.

The Jeff. Davis Trial.

Judge Underwood proposes to proceed with the trial of Jeff. Davis without the aid of Chief Justice Chase. The general impression seems to be that the case will be postponed until next spring, and the Attorney-General favors this disposition of the matter, owing to the many intricacies of the trial, and the novelty of the whole procedure in this country.

The President's Organ on the Question of the Hour.

The impeachment question is still the theme of conversation in every circle. The impeachers are confident of carrying it through the House. From what I can learn, I do not believe it will pass. Numbers of the President's friends assembled at the White House last night. They assured him that it would not get a majority of the House.

His organ in to-day's issue opens its batteries on the impeachers. It stigmatizes the majority report as a most ridiculous and disgusting compound of unblushing effrontery, and is surprised that men can be found so lost to every sentiment of honor, justice, and decency as to affix their signatures to such a disgraceful document.

Repeal of the Cotton Tax. The wool interests are here in large force to oppose the repeal of the cotton tax.

Suspension During Impeachment. The Judiciary Committee will act at once upon Judge Kelley's bill providing for the suspension of the President pending impeachment.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Collyer-Kelley Prize Fight-More Rebel Audacity-The Impeachment Reports, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Nov. 26. - There is great anxiety this morning among the "fancy" to hear from the prize fight between Sam Collyer and Bill Kelley, which was to come off on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about seventy miles-down. It is said the boat which left here last night, with a full cargo of "rowdies," broke down, and failed to reach the battle ground.

Owners of steamers objected to chartering their vessels for such a purpose, and there was great difficulty in procuring a boat

An immense number of Northern "shoulderhitters" and "fancy men" are here, including many from Philadelphia.

Captain George W. Russell, who was prohibited from commanding a steamer on the Norfolk line during the war, on account of alleged disloyalty, has been nominated by Mayor Banks and confirmed as Port Warden. The City Council has passed a resolution to

institute suit against Mayor Chapman for seven thousand dellars, out of twenty thousand dollars appropriated to defend the old Police Commissioners unaccounted for. The impeachment reports cause less sensa-

tion than was anticipated.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Collyer-Kelley Fight Off-Collyer Fails to Meet His Opponent, and

the Latter Claims the Stakes, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Baltimone, Nov. 26 .- The fight between Collyer and Kelley did not come off to-day. Owing to some misunderstanding, Collyer failed to appear on the ground. Kelley was there, and claims the stakes. There is intense excitement among the rowdies and "fancy" men in conse-

It is now ascertained that none of the prize fighters went to the ground. All were to ga from Baltimore on the same boat, but she broke down near the wharf late at night. There are now about five hundred "roughs" here from New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. The streets are crowded with them.

Markets by Telegraph.

Brw York, Nov. 26.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Bock Island, 85%; Reading, 85%; Canton Co., 44%; Erie Railroad, 71%; Cleveland and Toledo, 162; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97%; Michigan Southern. 79%; New York Central, 133; Illinois Central, 130; Camberland preferred, 128%; Missouri 8s, 94%; Budson River, 128; U. S. Five-twentes, 1862, 1683; do. 1854, 165%; do. 1854, 166%; Ten forties, 162%; Seven-thirties, 163%, Money 7 per cent, Sterling Exchange, 169%, Gold, 139%.

The Shipwrecked Officers of the Steamer Sacramento—How They Escaped. The Providence Journal of Saturday has the

following interesting account:-We are glad to announce the arrival in Providence, yesterday, of Lieutenant Henry A. Bartlett, Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbot, and Midshipman Rufus Waterman, Jr., of the United States steam sloop Sacramento, which ship, our readers will remember, was totally lost on the Coromandel Coast, Bay of Bengal, India, in June last. The particulars which we subsequently gave are briefly these:—The ship was on her way from Madras to Calcutta, and when within some twenty-five miles of Coconada, where she was bound for coal, struck on a new and unknown sand-bar, which had made out from one of the numerous mouths of the Goda-very river. Most of the officers and crew on boats and rafts succeeded with great difficulty in reaching the shore through terrific breakers. One of the rafts, on which were thirty officers and men, among the former Lieutenant Bartand men, among the former Lieutenant Bartlett, was caught by the receding tide and swept
out to sea. Every man was lashed to the raft.
They labored hard with rough paddles made
from portions of the raft, to reach the land;
but, after striving for hours and making no
headway, but drifting still further to sea, the
officers told the men to save what strength they had left and cease their efforts-that their only chance of being saved was to be picked up by

some passing vessel.

"The raft now floated about at the mercy of the wind and waves; during the day the party were under an intense hot sun. The waves constantly broke over them, for the raft was nearly two feet under water much of the time.

"One night it rained in torrents, accompanied by a fierce hail-storm. Thus these devoted men floated about forty-two hours, without a drop of water to moisten their parched lips, or a morsel of food. We should add that they had tasted no food for some fifteen hours before leaving the wreck, making fifty-seven hours without anything to cat or drink. At length the rait was seen, near evening, by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Arabia, Commander Ballantine, on her voyage from Calcutta to Madras, which took the party to Coconada, where they were put on board an American vessel. Two days after they joined

their companions. "Officers were sent to Madras and Calcutta to secure a conveyance home in case no orders were received from the Navy Department at Washington. After waiting two months, and receiving no orders, Captain Collins chartered the British ship General Caulfield, of six hundred and forty seven tons, and on the 17th of August, left Coconada for New York. The passage proved an unusually favorable one the days, the shortest passage, it is said, that has been made by any ship for many years. We are glad to hear that our young officers, notwithstanding their hardships, are in excellent

herlth. During the two months the party were in India they were most hospitably entertained by the British residents. Lord Napier, the Governor-General of India, gave orders by telegraph to furnish the shipwrecked party with everything they desired."

Bequests of Rich Kentuckians.

The Louisville papers give the particulars of the wills of Thomas S. Clarke and James Wood, two millionaires who have recently died. Mr. Clarke's estate is valued at \$850,000, in real estate, money, and stocks. The whole property, with the exception of liberal bequests to nieces and nephews, and certain charitable bequests, is left to be divided between his two children, Charles J. Clarke and Agnes S. Kennedy. The Charles J. Clarke and Agnes S. Kennedy. The following bequests, to be paid out of his estate, are set apart by Mr. Clarke in his will for philanthropic purposes.—To the Pittsburg and Alleghany Orphans' Asylum, \$5000; to the Alleghany Home for the Friendless, \$2000; to Passavant's Hespital, in the City of Pittsburg, \$500; to the American Sunday School Union, \$1000; to the Home Missionary Bociety of the New School Presbyterian Church, \$5000; to be expended in the education of young men for the ministry by the Permanent Committee on Education of the New School Presbyterian Church, \$5000; to the Church Erection Fund of the New School Presbyterian Church, \$5000; to Presbyterian Church, \$2000. The amount be-queathed by Mr. Clarke in bequests to distant relatives and to charitable purposes is \$65,000. The remainder of the esiste goes in equal parts to his two surviving children. Mr. Wood's will is dated January 1, 1861. His estate is estimated at \$10 000,000, including property in St. Louis valued at between three and four millions. One-third is devised to his wife, and the remainder, in equal parts, to his children, viz., Rebecca Jane Friend, wife of Porter R Friend; Elizabeth Roscoe Sterling, Emma Hanna Reath, James Theodore Wood, Charles Augustant, James Theodo tus Wood, and Alice Josephine Wood, now Mrs. Dr. Tindle.

-Captain Mayne Reid, of England, the well-known boys' story-teller, has taken a house at Newport, where he will live for the winter. At a suggestion in the local paper that he might be secured to give public readings after the Dickens mode, Captain Reid seems "indignated," and replies:—"I hope you will do me the honor to believe that I have come to America for a higher purpose than to make exhibition of myself as a literary showman."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIBGRAPH. Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1867. The Stock Market was excessively dull this

morning but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. change. 192 was hid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; 105 for '64 5-20s; 106 for '65 5-20s; and 107; for July '65, 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; in new issue sold at 1014 1017, an advance of te

Rairoad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold at 125‡, an advance of ‡; Pennsyl vania Railroad at 49‡, no change; Lehigh Valle; at 50‡, no change; and Northern Central at ‡ no change; 23 was bid for Little Schuylkili; 6. for Norristown; 48 for Reading; 562 for Mine-bill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 214 for Catawissa preferred; and 251 for Philadelphia and Eric.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 184 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 264 for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 104 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Costes; and 264

for Girard College. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North America; 104 for Northern Libertles; 39 for Manufacturem'; 71 for City; and 42 for Constitutions.

solidation. In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 29, no change. 11½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 11½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 46½ for Delaward Division

Division

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 139\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M.,

140; 12 M., 139\(\frac{2}{2}\); 1 P. M., 139\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\) out
the closing price last evening.

—The London Times has the following on the
recent failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool:—

"The announcements made yesterday to the
hapless shareholders of the Royal Bank of Liverpool showed that the circumstances connected
with that affair more than realize the worst anticipations. It appears that to meet the debts
of the bank, amounting to \(\frac{1}{2}\), 630.088, the estiticipations. It appears that to meet the debts of the bank, amounting to £1,630,068, the estimated assets are only £1,247,618; and that, after the total loss of their £650,000 of paid-up capitrand £103,000 of reserve, the shareholders will therefore, be called upon to provide for a defciency of £382,470. To realize the inadequataum represented by the existing assets a lon period will probably be required, and hence call of £10 per share on the 51,500 shares intwhich the concern is divided, habeen deemed immediately necessary. This should produce £515,000, but it may be assumed that in many cases the demand can be but slowly or imperfectly agained. Meanwhile, it appears that in addition to the reckless advances to customers by which the ruin has been brought about, the band since the date of the panic of last year, has gas bled in its own shares to an extent to cause floss of £46,000. Every feature, indeed, by which bled in its own shares to an extent to cause floss of £46,000. Every feature, indeed, by which disasters of this kind have been distinguished since the days of the Northern and Central down to those of the Borough Bank, seems to have been reproduced, and yet at the meeting yesterday there were strong pleas "in favor of resuscitation," a belief being apparently entertained that no limit can be conjectured to the public readiness to be again deluded. After the previous failure of this concern in 1847, its re-establishment was effected by promises of a rigidity of management that would render any serious losses impossible, but with the return of convaof management that would render any serious losses impossible, but with the return of convalescence all the shackles then imposed were swept away. Doubtless the whole of these pledges would now be revived to induce the public once more to venture, but it seems impossible to conceive that, even in Liverpool, they could again be listened to."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

ber, 1865, 115}@1154. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govert ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. 8. 6s 4 1881, 113@113½; old 5-20s, 107{@108½; new 5-20* 1864, 105@105½; do., 1865, 105{@106½; do., Juf 1074@107½; do., 1867, 107½@107½; 10-40s, 102½ 102½; 7:30s, June, 105@105½; do., July, 105 1054. Gold, 139½@139½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Nov. 26.—Bark-The stock is light

and the demand for Quercitron good at \$55 \$ ton for No. 1. Seeds-There is a fair inquiry for Cloverseed at \$7.50@8 \$ 64 pounds. Prices of Timothy are

nominal. Flaxseed sells at \$2 50@2 55. The Flonr Market is quiet, but prices are well maintained. The inquiry for shipment is limited, and the demand for home consumption is governed by the immediate wants of the trade. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$7.50@8.50 for superfine; \$8.50@9.50 for extras-\$11@12.75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality Rye Flour may be quoted at \$8.50@9 \$ barrel the latter rate is for small lots. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$6.75 % barrel. The demand for prime Wheat is fair at former demand for prime Wheat is fair at former rates, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 1506 bushels fair and prime red at \$2.40@2.50. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 700 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1.70. Corn—The market is quiet, and sales of 1000 bushels yellow were reported at \$1.44; 500 bushels new do, at \$1.10; and Western mixed at \$1.36@1.37. Onts are scarce and in moderate request. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@78c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Mait.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. Whisky-We quote common in bond at 25

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 26:

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Ciyde, Foote, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Barnes, Mauzanilla, Madeir & Cabada. Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, Mobile, J. Street (& Co. chr J. B. Myers, Myers, Richmond, L. Audenried & Co. Schr Caroline, Tice, Miliville, Borda, Keller & Nulschr A. L. Matthews, Donnelly, Washington, Audoséried, Norton & Co. St'r W. Whilidin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

Str W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Machanary, Steamship Whirlwind, Harding, 2 days from Providence, with muse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Br. barque Queen of Scots, Smith, 2 days from Bay: fon, in ballast to L. Westergaard & form Cardenary, Schr Hattle Roes, Ulrick, 17 days from Cardenary, with moleases to J. Mason & Co.

Schr Hattle Roes, Ulrick, 17 days from Cardenary, with moleases to J. Mason & Co.

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Schr Hattle Roes, Ulrick, 17 days from Cardenary, and for the Schr Cardenary, I form Stringenore, Schr Edwin, Litchfaeld, from Stringenore, Schr Edwin, Litchfaeld, from Storgatown, Schr Mary Ann. Westert, from Storgatown, Schr Mary Ann. Wester, From Milville, Schr A. L. Matingary, from Milville, Schr Caroline, Flow, Constill, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mass, to J. Candill, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mass, to J. Banoff, with mass, to J. D. Banoff, with mass, to J. D. Banoff.

MEMORANDA

SCHF J. W. Wilson, bence, at Charleston Festerday

[IN TRIMBARPH.]

FROM YORK, NOV. 28.—Arrived, steamship Persis,
from Laverpool.

Sicamship Europa, from Glasgow,